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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

September 18, 1919, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 75.

September 18, 1919, Temperature 78.

\$80  
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No. 17751. 四拜禮 號八十月九年九十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919. 日五廿月七閏未己大曆年八國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### BOLSHIEVISM.

SUPREME COUNCIL AGREES WITH  
BRITISH POLICY.

PARIS, September 15th.  
The Supreme Council has considered the Russian question and agreed to the British policy of evacuation. It has declared itself as against Russian adventures for the Allies because the Russian people must settle their own future, provided they respect their neighbours' rights.

GENERAL MAMONTOV'S SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 15th.  
The War Office states that General Mamontov, who in the middle of August, broke through the Bolshevik lines facing the Volunteer Army and has been carrying out an extensive raid around Tambov. General Mamontov has moved from Tambov westwards to Kolov, 28 miles distant, and Jelez, 107 miles distant, and is still operating behind the Bolsheviks. He interrupted their railway communications and their supply system to such an extent that, on the Northern sector, it is reported the Bolsheviks are only allowing troops 12 1/2 bullets and 50 rounds per machine gun daily. General Mamontov has also released to their homes 30,000 untrained Bolshevik recruits and raised two more Volunteer infantry battalions among the inhabitants, who are everywhere very friendly. ENTHUSIASM TO OPPOSE BOLSHIEVISTIC METHODS.

LONDON, September 15th.  
An Estonian representative in London, interviewed by Reuter, emphasised that Estonia would continue resolutely to oppose the establishment of Bolshevism. Estonia was not seeking closer relations with the Russian Bolsheviks, but circumstances prevented her fighting them indefinitely. He expressed the opinion that other Baltic States, such as Lithuania and Latvia would be similarly influenced. ONEGA OCCUPIED.

LONDON, September 15th.  
A War Office communiqué states:— On September 13th the enemy, consisting of two battalions, determinedly attacked positions on the Onega, but were heavily repulsed. We occupied Onega unopposed on September 10th. The Russians are continuing successfully their advance on the railway front. LITHUANIA INCLINED TO MAKE PEACE.

LONDON, September 15th.  
Dr. Czapinski, the President of the Lithuanians, is greatly inclined to make peace with the Bolsheviks because it is impossible for them to continue to fight against the Bolsheviks as they have received no Allied assistance. Lithuania will, however, only make peace in full agreement with Estonia and Latvia.

BOLSHIEVISTS HEAVILY RE-

INFORCED.  
LONDON, September 15th.  
A Polish communiqué states:— We occupied Borysow, 80 kilometres north east of Minsk. The Bolsheviks have been heavily reinforced on the Lithuanian front.

### HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, September 15th.  
A Havas message says:— In a speech, M. Andre Lefevre stated, in the Chamber of Deputies, that owing to the failure of the Allies to demand, in the armistice, the immediate cessation of the manufacture of munitions, the Germans may have turned out 2,500 guns and 15,000,000 shells since the war ended.

This announcement has provoked uneasiness in France. The German Government is credited with the intention of acquiring arms and munitions factories in Mexico and staffing them with German experts.

PARIS, September 15th.  
A Havas message says:— President Poincaré has presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the towns of Douai and Cambrai, the British troops taking part in the impressive ceremony.

### HOME POLITICS.

LONDON, September 15th.  
The return of Mr. Lloyd George from Paris to-night marks the opening of the autumn political campaign.

The Premier makes an important speech to-morrow at the International Brotherhood Congress, and proceeds, later to Wales, where he is expected to outline the Government's agricultural programme.

Among other prominent politicians, Mr. Asquith has consented to address meetings at Aberystwyth and Birmingham, dealing with the Government's fiscal policy.

A very interesting political change is forebadowed—that Mr. Arthur Henderson will succeed Mr. W. Adamson as head of the Labour Opposition in Parliament. Mr. Henderson, interviewed by the Daily Mail, attributed the reaction against the Government to the general disappointment that more had not been attempted since the general election. Great expectations had been raised at that time, but very little had been done to redeem the promises.

He claimed for the Labour Party that it was the only party in the State which had boldly taken the country into its own hands and accepted all the risks of public life in carrying out its policy of social reconstruction.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIELD-MARSHAL ALLENBY'S  
WELCOME.

LONDON, September 15th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby arrived at Victoria Station to-day, and received a warm welcome. The Earl of Athlone was the first to receive him, on behalf of His Majesty. The other distinguished persons present included Sir Douglas Haig, Air Vice-Marshal French, Brigadier-General Sykes, and Sir Auckland Geddes.

Field-Marshal Allenby drove off with Lady Allenby amid cheers from assembled crowds.

CALIFORNIA'S IMMIGRATION  
ACTION.

NEW YORK, September 15th.  
A telegram from California states that the Governor of Lower California has ordered the cessation of the immigration of Japanese, Chinese, and other Asiatics into the Northern district of Lower California until the Mexican Federal Congress has decided the question of immigration.

THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

PARIS, September 15th.  
The situation in Hungary is causing uneasiness in Conference circles in consequence of Rumania's reported intention to leave the country hurriedly.

The Rumanians have dissolved all the military and police forces in Hungary, which, therefore, will be exposed to the risk of grave disorders.

The Conference has requested Rumania to leave a force sufficient to maintain order pending Hungarian reorganisation of her forces.

Members of the Conference positively state that Rumania is responsible for the decline and disorders in Budapest and elsewhere, as the extremists are awaiting an opportunity to throw back the country into a state of chaos.

### THE KING'S APPEAL.

LONDON, September 15th.  
The King's appeal to employers to give work to disabled ex-soldiers has been received favourably everywhere. There are prospects that the solemn obligation mentioned by His Majesty will generally be supported.

The Ministry of Labour states that 50,000 disabled soldiers are seeking work, and 50,000 for whom work will be wanted will be shortly discharged from the Hospitals and Convalescent Homes.

A scheme put forward as an addendum to the King's proclamation invites employers with over 10 employees to make 5 per cent. disabled soldiers on their establishment, if possible.

It is not intended that the proposals shall lead to the dismissal of skilled labour. The wages of the men who have been trained will be governed by the conditions laid down in agreement with the Trade Advisory Committees, and disability pensions will not be taken into account.

The majority of the staple trades in the country have accepted the scheme. Participants in the scheme will be entitled to use on their correspondence paper a device indicating the fact.

### THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

A SATISFACTORY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, September 15th.  
It is learned that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau had a satisfactory conference regarding Syria. A temporary arrangement agreed upon by them for the regulation of the situation has been approved by the Supreme Council and will operate until the American Government is ready to deal with the whole question of the future status of Turkey.

BRITISH TROOPS REPLACED BY  
FRENCH.

PARIS, September 15th.  
It is understood that the provisional agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau stipulates that French troops shall relieve the British in Upper Syria. The newspapers reiterate that Britain will support the French mandate for Syria.

PROLONGED MEETING OF  
SUPREME COUNCIL.

PARIS, September 15th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby and Marshal Foch attended a prolonged meeting of the Supreme Council this afternoon.

### FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 15.  
The Chinese delegation in Paris is reported to be expressing surprise about the positions taken by the Japanese as being willing to return Shantung to China as soon as China has signed the Treaty of Versailles. The position of the Chinese is as follows: So long as definite guarantees to restore China as well as the public opinion of the world are not given, China has no reason to change her attitude towards the Treaty of Versailles.

The Marcellus strike is becoming less popular. Settlement may shortly be reached on the lines previously proposed by the employers.

M. Poincaré presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the towns of Douai and Cambrai, British troops taking part in the impressive ceremony.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 15th.  
Silver is quoted at 51 1/2 spot and 51 1/2 forward. The market is steady. (Continued on Page 5.)

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tat Pau.]

WONG YAP TONG REACHES  
NANKING.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

Mr. Wong Yap Tong, the chief peace delegate, arrived at Nanking at noon yesterday. He had an immediate interview with General Li Shun, the residential Tsuchun. He is remaining at Nan King to await further developments.

THE SALT SURPLUS TO THE  
SOUTHWEST.

It is learned that the portion of the surplus of the salt revenue which is to be delivered to the Southwest, will be handed directly over to Mr. Shum Chun-hsun, the head of the military Government.

GENERAL FENG KUO CHANG.

It is reported that General Feng Kuo Chang, the ex-president will come to Nanking.

A NEW JAPANESE LOAN?

PEKING, Sept. 15.  
Rumour is existing that a new big Japanese loan is under negotiation. The amount to be advanced is \$12,000,000.

CHINESE CONSTABLE  
IMPRISONED.

DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese constable was charged, on remand, with demanding \$100 by menaces, and with misconduct as a constable.

Inspector Gordon stated that complainant was a cook on the "Lien Shing". He purchased 300 bags of rice at Saigon, which was a little more than the quantity required for consumption on the vessel. The agent of the vessel and the captain, however, gave him permission to bring the rice on board, and the French authorities passed the consignment. When the vessel arrived at Hongkong the cook went to the Harbours and Exports Office and secured a permit for the cargo. The rice was unloaded into a junk in Hongkong, and the complainant was in charge of the junk when defendant boarded it and said he was a policeman. He searched the junk, found the rice and asked complainant where he got it. Complainant replied that he had purchased the rice at Saigon and had a permit for it. The defendant replied that the rice was in excess of the quantity allowed. If he were paid \$100 he would not interfere, but otherwise, he would get a launch to tow the junk to the Water Police Station. The complainant suggested seeing the captain, and defendant agreed to this. The Captain suspected the defendant and handed the police flag.

The complainant corroborated the statements made by the Inspector. Defendant stated that when he found the junk contained illicit rice he intended informing the Water Police about it. Complainant invited him to the steamer to talk the matter over, and when he got on board he was seized by the captain, who handed him to the Police.

At this stage Mr. M. K. Lo came into Court and stated that he had been instructed to appear for defendant. His instructions were that defendant admitted seeking for the \$100. He besought the Magistrate to take a lenient view of the case, owing to the previous good character of his client who had been in the Force for six years, and owing to the fact that he had to support an aged mother. His client received information about 6 a.m. one day that a junk was attempting to smuggle illicit rice, and having no time to inform his superior officers, he acted on his own initiative, evidently in good faith. He discovered that the rice had been imported by a certain steamer and he went to see the captain. There was no doubt that either his client asked for the \$100 or the sum was offered to him. There, certainly, was no coercion on defendant's part.

Inspector Gordon stated that the man had a fairly good record. He was not a detective, but a looking attached to the Central Police Station.

Mr. Landsell considered it a serious case. Three months on each charge.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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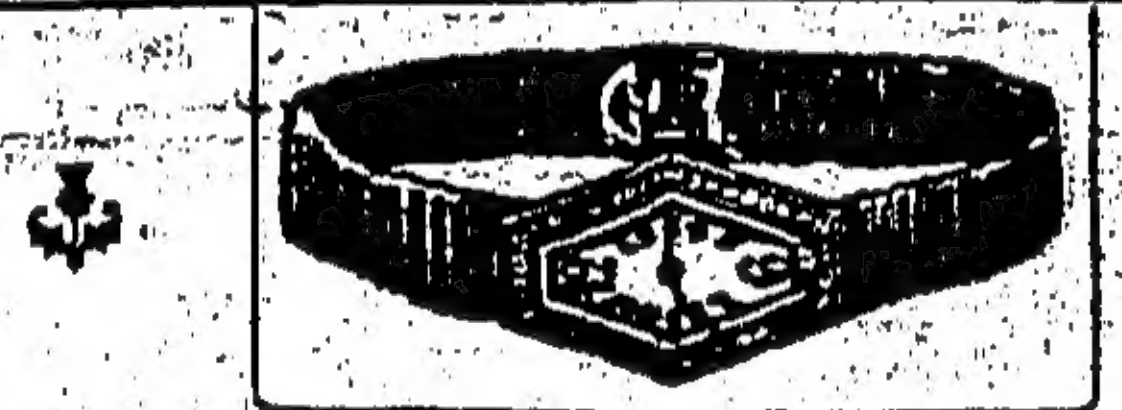
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USE  
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WE HAVE NIBS TO SUIT  
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We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.  
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## Public Auctions

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, September 20, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

- 6 boxes Periodicals
- 8 cases Freezing Machinery
- 1 case Brandy
- 23 tins Coffee
- 18 tins Biscuits
- 84 bags Flour
- 95 tins Yellow Paint
- 10 tins Soft Soap
- 5 cases "Three Boys" Soap
- 50 cases Bar Soap
- 30 pairs Rubber Boots
- 73 pairs Hair Clippers
- 3 Sewing Machines

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

## INTIMATIONS.

## S.S. "WAR PUFFIN."

THE Undersigned invite tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River—Amherst—Burma. The Vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from

GILMAN & CO., LTD.,  
Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, September 14, 1919.



## NOTICE.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Permission given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance 1914.

On and after the 8th day of September, 1919:—

(1.) Persons who are in possession of such passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same as herein after mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(2.) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(3.) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport granted by the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(4.) A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport on demand, for examination on board, to the satisfaction of the Officer Administering the Government, prior to his departure from the Colony.

(5.) Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of the Port.

5th September, 1919

NOTE:—All persons who are without a passport, or with such a passport as is above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance 1914.

To prevent delay in sailing, shipping companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, September 11, 1919MEE CHEUNG  
PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

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## INTIMATIONS

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The Natural Milk Food for Infants,  
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.  
We have just received a large consignment

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SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,  
Agents: For Hongkong and South China,  
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Telephone Nos. 1122 & 2201.DAIRY FARM NEWS.  
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The value of pure fresh milk as a perfect diet cannot be overestimated. Without fresh milk children cannot thrive.

The purity and quality of our milk is guaranteed.  
Beware of adulterated and impure milk.

Just received  
Flower and Vegetable  
**SEEDS.**Indications point to a  
**HEAVY DEMAND**

for seeds

**THIS SEASON.**To be sure of getting every  
variety you wish, we suggest  
that you**ORDER T-DAY.****GRACE & CO.,**  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
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Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE**TO  
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Telephone No. 491.

—Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MASSAGE HALL.  
MRS. T. SUGITAMISS HALU  
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smoked to be appreciated"

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London

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

## OUR POLICY IN RUSSIA.

Our withdrawal of British troops from Russia does not involve any change in the attitude of the Government towards the Soviet Government, said Colonel Sir Edgar Greenwood, Member of Parliament, Sir E. Hall in the Commons.

The Government is alive to the importance of securing further markets for British manufactures, and is doing everything possible so far as Russia is concerned.

LIGHT DUES: 40 PER CENT.  
INCREASE.

An increase of 40 per cent. in the dues levied by general Lightship authorities under the Merchant Shipping (Merchant Marine Fund) Act is authorised by an Order in Council, dated July 31. The words exempting the British ships and ships belonging to foreign Governments are to be altered so as to read: "Ships belonging to His Majesty or to a foreign Government unless carrying cargo or passengers for freight or fare."

## HOME BAKING.

This strike of bakers gives point to Cobden's view of the woman dependent upon the baker: "As to the art of making bread," he wrote, "it would be shocking indeed if that had to be taught by the means of books. Every woman, high or low, ought to know how to make bread; if she does not she is a mere burden upon the community. Yet it is but too true that many women know nothing of the making of bread." Now is not this an enormous evil?

And even now, unfortunately, it is only in our Northern counties that the "enormous evil" does not exist.

SINN FEIN COLOURS ON  
AMERICAN SHIP?

A sensation was caused in Queens-town one Sunday morning, especially in shipping circles by the display from the fore masthead of the American steamer "Ashbourne" of the Sinn Fein Republican flag, as that vessel was being towed to the local docks at Passage West for repairs to her machinery.

The "Ashbourne" was from New York en route to Copenhagen and was a Norwegian and Swedish ports with a general cargo, but owing to engine trouble and shortness of coal she was obliged to bear up for Queens-town. The ship looked the more incongruous because she was assisted up the river by two naval tugs, flying Admiralty flags, while from the steamer's mainmast the Stars and Stripes were flown. Some expressed the opinion that the colours represented the hoisting of the colours of the steamer.

## EQUAL RIGHTS WANTED.

There is a movement on foot in the Army of the Rhine to request the authorities to permit wives to visit their husbands in the Army of Occupation during the summer and autumn. The men—some of whom are not unblest with money—think this privilege, if granted, should be extended to privates as well as officers.

## PROSPEROUS IRELAND.

The United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association opened its annual conference at City Hall, Dublin, on Aug. 4. There was a large attendance from all parts of the British Isles.

Mr. W. Flindler, of Dublin, was elected president for the current year, and in his address he said that, while going on well commercially in Ireland, and if they could only get a little domestic peace, there was no reason why, in a few years, Ireland should not be the greatest country of its size in the world.

## FEW "MISSING" ALIVE.

Captain Guest informed Mr. R. McNeill in the House of Commons that the military mission in Berlin, which was ascertaining the fate of missing British soldiers, had reported that a few missing, which the British had reported as missing, had been discovered as dead in the German records.

There were few cases of men who were prisoners in Germany whose names were not known to the War Office.

Lists of the missing were to be sent to the military authorities in Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey for comparison, but it was feared that there was no possibility of there being any untraced prisoners who were still alive.

AMERICAN MARKETS HIT BY  
DEARER LIVING.COTTON AND CORN PRICES  
FALL WITH A BANG.

Cotton was exceptionally weak on Aug. 4 as a result of the agitation against the high cost of living and the threatening character of the Labor situation.

The price of December cotton fell 90 points, to 93.09. Sharp losses also occurred in railway stocks, which were in poor request owing to the demand of the Labor unions for more privileges.

On the Chicago Exchange corn prices fell with a bang, the September price dropping over 4c. Oats were weaker, and provision prices slumped.—Central News.

A POLICE OFFICIAL'S SUPREME  
TEST.

According to Mr. d'Eyncourt, the Marghbone magistrate, the supreme test of a police court official is that, toward the end of a heavy day, when everybody is tired and weary, he shall be courteous to the most stupid and troublesome witness.

Mr. d'Eyncourt recently presented Mr. A. W. Simpson, who has for 14 years been usher at the court, with a book of war bonds, subscribed for by officials and others associated with the court, on his leaving to take up a position in the North London Coast. The magistrate remarked that Mr. Simpson had passed the test.

## VOTE TO MARSHAL FOCH.

Mr. Lloyd George moved: That the House of Commons record its profound sense of admiration and gratitude for the supreme services rendered to the British nation by Field-Marshal Foch, Marshal of France, as Generalissimo of the Allied Armies, in which great position he displayed a military genius worthy of the famous captains in history.

The inclusion of Field-Marshal Foch in the vote of thanks from Parliament to the Services was warmly approved in the lobby. This approval was a measure of the popularity which the famous French Generalissimo already enjoys in the House of Commons, as elsewhere.

The grant to be made will proceed from the Crown.

## THE PREMIER'S SERVICES.

In the House of Commons, when the announcement of the vote was made, Sir J. P. Ramsden asked whether the name of the Prime Minister could be added to the vote of thanks.

The Speaker said it was open to any member to move an amendment to any motion.

Mr. Bonar Law said he had intended the matter of a grant to the Prime Minister, who did not agree to any such suggestion as a vote of money.

Sir James Ramsden said he was not thinking of a grant, simply a vote of appreciation of all his services.

Commander Carleton Bellairs: This would have to be done by a separate motion. It would be entirely against precedent to introduce it into a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS;  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

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Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.  
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:—  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL .....The leading Hotel in the Far East.  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL .....The coming seaside resort of South China.  
(opening in the Summer of 1919)  
THE HOTEL MANSIONS .....The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialists in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with  
Telephone No. 463, Catering Department.  
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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A. European Baths and Sanitary fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
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Faint Street, Vanilla Chocolate  
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60 cts. lb.  
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60 cts. lb.  
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WINTER  
SEASON'S STOCKOF  
SMART WOOLLENS  
VELVET & VELVETEENS  
DRESS MATERIALSARE  
NOW ON SHOW.

## BIRTHS.

BOREHAM. On August 28, at  
Mileington, Newbury,  
Rev. F. and Mrs. Boreham,  
son.

ROCHA. On September 12, at  
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C.  
L. Rocha, son.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1918.

## "PROPAGANDA"

Propaganda should be instruction, the inculcation of principles, but nowadays it looks like subordination of evidence. Almost any man will admit this in the case of "German propaganda," which during the war was almost exclusively lies. The difficulty is to get men to see that they are still being deceived by "propaganda," and that by people whom they trust. It was foreseen and foretold by a shrewd observer in Hongkong, at the time when the withdrawal from Russia first came on the carpet, that Russia's messages would presently team with references to Bolshevik atrocities, and so they did very strikingly. In addition there was much harping on the string that we must not "betray" our Allies. Now we have the Supreme Council in Paris agreeing with the British policy of evacuation, which the military officers of the higher ranks are reluctantly and dilatorily shaping to carry out. The Supreme Council declares itself "against Russian adventures by the Allies because it profoundly believes that the Russian people must settle their own future." Along with that comes a War Office communique referring to actions by "the enemy," which hardly seems to square with it. There is also a message showing that the Estonians feel obliged to apologise for not continuing to fight the Bolsheviks, and to assure Russia that they will not have Bolshevik methods in Estonia.

Not overlooking that the *Manchester Guardian* may also take on a propagandist colour (though its reputation among honest journalists is remarkably high) here is a passage from it which has bearing on the Estonian and Lithuanian messages in our "Earlier" telegrams:

From the very first the Bolshevik Government has declared its willingness to allow to the border States for which Mr. Churchill is concerned the full right of "self-determination," and if anybody threatens their independence it is not Lenin and

observable in the so-called "news" we get. It is only too painfully evident that when the propagandists are busy the liars are engaged; and the task of sifting the wheat from the tares, and the facts from the inventions is an exasperating one. We happen to have found it also a thankless one. Apparently the appetite for true stories is now confined to the innocents in the nursery. When public opinion is vitiated by "propaganda," the knell of honest study, free thinking, and free speech has sounded.

That's that for those of us who really do want to know what's going on. Out here, at this distance from the European hurlyburly, we are like unto a crippled man lying in his bedroom. There's a hullabaloo outside. He is intensely curious to know what is happening, for it may affect his interests. If his servants bring him diverse and contradictory explanations, you'll agree that some irritability on his part is excusable.

It may as well be confessed, however, that there are people who seem more easily satisfied. Any answer to their halfhearted enquiry seems to satisfy them. "Do tell me it's a dog-fight," they seem to say, and turn again to watch the flies on the wallpaper. Or if they happen to dislike the policeman, and they are told that a neighbour's chicken has gone mad and bitten him, their credulity is ready and their satisfaction great. Others there are, and numerous, with a fixed habit of inattention. The row outside does not distract them from their interest in the flies on the bedroom wall. Such people are like Narcissus, self-enamoured, and the only other lover they'll receive is Echo, so that the temptation of the venal journalist is to provide the echo or the mirror. Or, in the case of the propagandist, he will capture their assent by crude sensations suited to their intelligence, providing for thick heads stories that are for us others "a bit too thick." The predestined prey of the propagandist is the quidnunc, bless him. The reflection that he is happy in his quidnuncry bids us pause. Why should we strive to save him? Why inject into the goose in September the morbid consciousness that Christmas is coming? For after all it is written that the wise man dieth even as the fool, and all his feeling of superior perceptiveness may be the veriest conceit. Propaganda is the row outside and quite irrelevant; poetry the flies upon our bedroom wall, *chère nous*, and most important.

## DOOLEY JUNIOR ON THE IRISH PROBLEM.

In expounding the *Times* solution of the Irish problem, the *Daily Mail* states that, in the absence of agreement, it must be imposed on Irishmen. This leads the *Morning Post* to break out into singling thus:—

"For statesmanship Northcliffe's man."

Have you heard of his wonderful plan?

"It's born of aversion for Irish coercion."

And designed disaffection to ban?

It's as simple as can be;

Irish Parliament's one, two and three,

By instant creation you give to that nation,

And afterwards let them run free.

"If Irishmen dare to object,

Least their charter of freedom be

wrecked,

At the point of the rifle their

Such is Home Rule. What did you expect?"

Poetry, remarked Dooley Junior, when the above was read to him, can prove anything. The real Irish problem is that an Irishman not only does not know what he wants, but he doesn't want to know what he wants, because that would take all the fun out of it. The worst grievance in all the world for an Irishman would be to wake up in the morning and find himself a "grivance" to his name at all. His grievance that make him happy, ye'll mind.

But what about yourself, Mr. Dooley? You seem happy enough.

Sure, why wouldn't I be? Don't I live in Hongkong, where grievances are manufactured?

SYMPATHETIC MAGISTRATE.

We have spoken of what has sometimes looked to us like magisterial callousness, so it is a duty as well as a pleasure to emphasise the human side of a magistrate when it appears.

We like and we applaud Mr. Lindell's attitude towards the "hard luck" story of the poor Malay who stole a bicycle. He said it did certainly seem hard that this man, who had been to France, should be sent to Hongkong instead of Penang, where he enlisted. "It is very hard, and I think, Inspector Kent, that you had better make enquiries. You had better take him to the C.S.P. I will remain the case for a week in order to allow you to make enquiries."—There can be nothing lost by a week's delay, and though such a theft cannot be ignored by the law, there is such a thing as mitigation of penalty where the circumstances seem to require it. It is these circumstances that want airing. If Mohamed Kassim did enlist in Penang, and fight in France, and get marooned here against his will and against his interests, he has a grievance which in any commonsense view must offset

part of his offence. We cannot understand, however, how he could be "picked up," along with many others, by the French Consul, and sent to France." Penang is part of a British Crown Colony. The "French Consul" there happens to be an Englishman named John Mitchell, who would have seen to it, in reply to a postcard, if the case had been as he says. Mohamed has been here five months on his own statement. Among Mohamed's own people they have a saying that wherever you find a straight coconut palm you will find an upright man. Mohamed's story, good in so far as it has revealed to us the sympathetic side of our kadi, at present seems to have the cocopalms twist in it. But you never can tell. Every printed utterance is capable of further explanation.

## CORINTHIANS.

Over the portal of the C.Y.C. something like *inhabited* is inscribed. To read the report of the annual meeting in this issue is a melancholy job, because we cannot but remember such things were that were most precious. It used to be a great place frequented by great fellows, and great were the doings in the old days. They blame the war for the change. This may well be, but hidden away in the report is a little story indicating that the Corinthians are not what they were. Rightly regarded, the story suggests, as Byron did to Napoleon, that the C.Y.C. has now transferred a byword to its brow. Last year it happened that a member was unable to sail his yacht, in a race. His wife, who was a very competent, turned out and won the race. This Grace Darling-like feat was rumoured by the unflattering Corinthians. They told the lady that as she was not a member, no points could be awarded her. Are not a man and his wife one? Who are the Corinthians that they should contradict the persons? If they don't alone to be called, we shall have to write an epistle to the Corinthians that will make them sit up and take notice.

## DON'T LET THIS DETER YOU.

A lady griffin, strange to the ways of the Chinaman, has just learned that you mustn't be too curious if you wish to eat here without misgivings. She penetrated into the cook's domain just to look see, and received a terrible shock. The cook was making toast at the time. He had no toast-rack but he had native ingenuity. She saw that he had several pieces of freshly made toast stuck between his toes!

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4/1 7/16d.

The "Chak Sang" (J. M. & Co.) leaves port at 5 p.m. for Kobe.

The "Cornelia" (Capt. Guerio) cleared for Swatow at daylight with a general cargo.

The B. & S. s. "Sinkiang" leaves today at 4 p.m. for Shanghai with a general cargo.

The Admiral Lin's s. s. "Coaxet" (Capt. Lyons) is leaving to-morrow for Portland. She has 155 tons of cargo.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one case of puerperal fever and four of gastro-enteritis.

We are pleased to be able to state that Mrs. W. Chatham continues to make satisfactory progress at the Government Civil Hospital.

The N. Y. K. s. s. "Iyo Maru" (Capt. Marazumi) 3,672 tons, is leaving for London at noon to-morrow with 600 tons of general cargo.

Amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland and Rev. G. T. Waldegrave.

The "Kwai Sang" (J. M. & Co.) (Capt. Rusey) is leaving port to-morrow for Calcutta via Singapore, with 11 European passengers and 1300 tons of cargo.

The "Choysang" (J. M. & Co.) (Capt. Brewer) of 1,424 tonnage leaves to-morrow for Shanghai with 1,000 tons of general cargo. She carries 6 European passengers.

The P. & O.—B.I. and A.L. "Dilwara," which arrived from Bombay yesterday, cleared at daylight this morning for Shanghai and Japan, with a number of European passengers.

Mr. W. J. Wilson of the Chinese Customs who was stationed on the border of the Chinese Territory has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken arm. The accident was due to a fall from a pony.

This season's snipe shooting promises to be one of the best for many years. Numerous big bags have already been secured by local sports; Dr. Kew's party of three brought back 58 couple yesterday. Dr. Kew accounted for 43 couple.

## INTERESTING MERCANTILE CASE.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF FLOUR TRADE-MARK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the hearing of the case was continued, in which Messrs. H. Skott & Co. are proceeding against the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for that latter, on August 15, at Kowloon, did put in their vessel for sale or the purpose of trade 2,041 sacks of flour to which a false imitation of complainant's "Steamer" trade-mark had been applied.

The flour is valued at \$7,000 and has been seized by Messrs. H. Skott & Co. and placed in the Kowloon Godowns.

Mr. C. Bülmer Johnson prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Johnson stated, at the first hearing that defendant admitted the flour belonged to his Company.

A clerk of the N.Y.K. proved that the M.B.K. imported 2,041 bags of flour by the "Nikko Maru" on June 18 and, a further 2,041 bags by the "Chang Maru."

Mr. E. H. Scott, of the firm of Mr. H. Skott and Company, claimed that the "Steamer" trade-mark was registered by his firm. He heard of the shipments of the M.B.K. and sent a circular letter to flour dealers, warning them against purchasing flour of the "Steamer" brand sold by any other firm than his own. In reply to Mr. Davidson, witness admitted that his firm had not sold the "Steamer" brand of flour for seven years.

Mr. Davidson, opening the case for the defence, stated that the mark complained of was the M.B.K.'s own registered mark in Australia. It was admitted that there had been no sales on the part of complainant's firm since 1912, and it was his client's case that they were unaware of the existence of such a trade-mark. This was a case in which civil proceedings should have been taken. If that course had been adopted, however, the proceedings would have been abortive because his client could have proved that the flour was to be exported to Bangkok and could have given an undertaking not to sell it here. Instead, the complainant firm had taken criminal proceedings against his client because it was cheaper and easier. His main defence was that the flour had been sold in Hongkong openly since 1918. These sales were continued till June of this year, when the firm heard from their compradore that Messrs. Skott objected to the sale because the trade-mark resembled their particular mark. On June 17 a cable was received from Bangkok asking for 2,000 bags of flour, and on June 18 M.B.K. cabled to Sydney for 50 tons of flour. Sydney cabled closing the deal, and the M.B.K. cabled to Bangkok promising to send the flour. This flour was sent from Australia on June 26, and when it arrived here was seized. It looked as if his client stood the chance of losing the contract with Bangkok.

Mr. S. Daigo, assistant manager of the M.B.K., bore out the statement of his solicitor.

Continuing his evidence, yesterday, Mr. Daigo stated that from the beginning of 1918 his firm had imported 20,000 sacks of the "Steamer" brand of flour. On a large number of the sacks were printed the words "M.B.K. Hongkong."

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson, witness stated that he learnt of the registration of the trade-mark by his firm in Australia from the contract notes sent out to him.

That was his only reason for supposing that it had been registered. The branch office had registered the mark in Sydney seven years ago though the Hongkong office only imported that brand of flour two years ago. It was probable that the mark might have been registered in Australia two years ago. He did not know why there was no mark on the bags to show that the trade-mark had been registered in Australia. The reason why the word "Hongkong" was on the bags, although the consignments were intended for Bangkok, was because the Chinese dealers had expressed a desire to have the word printed on the bag.

Mr. Johnson: But this flour is not for Hongkong?

Witness: Thousands of bags are manufactured in Australia for us. Sometimes the words "M.B.K." and "Hongkong" are printed on them, sometimes only "Hongkong."

Does your Bangkok office know where the "Steamer" brand of flour comes from?

Can you tell me why they do not cable direct to Sydney?—Because there is no direct steamer to Bangkok. The only places from which steamers proceed to Bangkok are either Hongkong or Singapore.

But it would be easy for your Bangkok office to make a contract with the Sydney office and wire to me merely to tranship the flour?—Yes, but we import direct and then export to Bangkok. A great deal of business is transacted by our firm on behalf of the Bangkok office.

The price of this flour direct between you and Sydney is \$18 1/2 per ton of 2,000 lbs., which is 40.82 bags. The exchange on June 20 was 3s. 6d., which works out at \$105.73. Your office makes a considerable profit on this transaction?—Yes.

Mr. Johnson: The M.B.K. here are making a profit out of this flour. It is our trade-mark.

Mr. Davidson: We don't deny we had the flour here for purposes of trade.

Mr. Johnson (to witness): Can you give us any idea as to how many bags of flour pass through Hongkong dealers every year?—I cannot say. It is a very large quantity.

Will you agree with me if I tell you it is something between six and eight million bags?—Yes.

Of this six million bags about half-a-million is used locally. This is the distributing centre for the flour, you know?—I cannot say.

You yourselves in the last two years have dealt in 20,000 sacks of this particular trade-mark. Would it not be perfectly easy to put that amount on the market without anyone excepting yourselves and the dealers knowing anything about it?—Yes, sure.

Mr. Lindell: 20,000 is a drop in the sea.

Mr. Johnson: Can you tell me where the flour is made?—Witness: In Melbourne.

Have you got a branch in Melbourne?—Yes.

Now, who gave you the circular letter I wrote to the flour dealers? The Yue Hing Long firm, I received it on September 8.

You sold this firm your first shipment of flour?—Yes.

The Yue Hing Long firm told you that they could not buy any more flour from you because the trade-mark was Skott's mark?—Yes.

Can you tell me when they told you that?—I cannot remember the date.

Well, I put it to you that you heard of it within a week of my writing the letter, somewhere in June?—I don't know; we heard it from our brokers. We stopped selling in Hongkong and did not think it was wrong to export the flour to Bangkok.

I take it that in your opinion you are perfectly at liberty to bring flour with this particular trade-mark into Hongkong and then export it to Canton, Foochow, Swatow, Penang, Bangkok and such places.

Mr. Johnson next pointed to an inaccuracy in the date of a telegram between Bangkok and the M.B.K. which had been supplied to him. The prices, too, seemed wrong.

Witness replied that it was probably a mistake of his clerk and he would investigate it.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that one of the consignment notes had "2,000 empty sacks, with the 'Steamer' trade-mark," and asked what use the sacks were going to be put to.

Witness replied that if a sack tore on the voyage they would use a new sack. The sacks were to be sent to Bangkok.

Mr. Lindell: If the sacks broke the flour would get lost. What use would there be for new sacks?

Mr. Johnson: If the sacks broke on the steamer they could collect the flour and put it into new sacks, but to have 100 per cent. of new sacks for emergency purposes was ridiculous. Five per cent. would be sufficient.

Witness replied that it was a mistake on the part of his clerk. It was 20,000 sacks of flour and a bale of sacks.

Mr. Johnson remarked that whenever he challenged the defendant firm's documents they said "It's a mistake."

Mr. Lindell: The Imports Department has given you the document. How can they have made the mistake?

Mr. Johnson: The price of the bale of sacks is \$400.

Witness: It should be \$400.

Mr. Lindell: You will find the Superintendent of Imports and Exports taking out a summons against you if you do this sort of thing.

Mr. Johnson: Can you tell me why you never registered this mark here?—Witness: We have, recently, not registered any marks for flour in Hongkong because it there is a boycott and we have a particular trade mark, we will not be able to sell our flour.

You did not get Messrs. Skott & Co.'s permission to use their trade-mark?—No.

Mr. Davidson, addressing the Magistrate, stated that his clients ought never to have been prosecuted. He did not see any reason why the flour should have been seized just because the trade-mark on the bags seemed to be an imitation of a particular mark. All the information in their possession they had placed at the disposal of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, who were perfectly aware that they purchased flour for exportation to Bangkok. That was his defence. It was admitted by the complainant that the sale of this particular brand of flour had neither been offered in Hongkong nor anywhere else for the last seven years. Therefore, the firm had suffered no injury, and if they had allowed the M.B.K. to export the flour they would have given an undertaking not to import any more. Messrs. Skott & Co., however, chose to take criminal proceedings, hoping that the Magistrate would forfeit the flour and that they would thus be able to make something out of it. That was the whole reason for the prosecution. If the M.B.K. were guilty at all it was of a technical offence. The whole matter could have been settled out of court, and once the M.B.K. exported the flour they would have paid the costs.

Mr. Lindell remarked that a Magistrate had the power to forfeit the flour, or not, as he wished.

## PRESENTATION TO LADY MAY.

The Collection of photographs to be sent to Lady May will be on exhibition at the Helena May Institute until Saturday September 20. Up to that date it is possible to add more names to the list so if there are others who wish to be included will they please send their names and address as soon as possible to the hon. Secretary, Helena May Institute or to Mrs. Stabb, 177 The Peak. The subscription is any sum up to \$100. After Saturday no further names can be added.

## SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. Sterling, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief officer, "Fochow."

Mr. W. O. Nicoll, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Shimon."

Mr. A. Knowles, acting second engineer, "Ningpo," has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. T. R. Pringle, acting chief engineer, "Ningpo," has gone second engineer, "Tungchow."

Mr. W. Lamont, chief engineer, "Hsiang," has gone chief engineer, "Ningpo."

Mr. J. Anderson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Hsiang Peking."

Mr. J. L. Matthews, third engineer, "Fochow," has gone third engineer, "Chungking."

Mr. J. Liddell, third engineer, "Tungchow," is on leave.

Mr. A. M. Love, acting second engineer, "Tungchow," is on reserve.

Mr. T. M. Grayson, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Changwa."

Mr. P. A. Hanish, acting chief officer, "Changwa," has gone second officer, "Kiangwo."

Mr. A. F. Johnson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Choyang."

Mr. L. L. Lopez has been appointed fourth engineer, "Kungping."

Mr. C. Bins has been appointed third engineer, "Hsinfung."—Shipping and Engineering.

Mr. Davidson replied that it was for that reason he had used the word "hoping." He did not intend to say that because the mark was registered in Australia under the name of the M.B.K. that was his defence. He did not know whether it was registered, but his clients relied on the contract notes. His defence was that his clients acted innocently. The Magistrate would appreciate the fact that when a false trade-mark was applied a *prima facie* case could be made out, and the Ordinance put the onus on the defendants. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred if a person applies a false trade-mark when the registered mark is on the market he must be convicted. But when there was an absence of the particular trade-mark, and when the goods were put openly on the market, these constituted strong arguments that the person was acting in good faith. The second point was that, although it was undoubtedly an infringement of the Ordinance to be in possession of goods locally for the purpose of trade, even though the goods were only landed for a minute, yet if it were proved that the goods were being transhipped that would be another strong argument that the importers were acting innocently.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he could not quite follow Mr. Davidson's point.

Mr. Davidson replied that as a matter of law there would be no civil liability so long as the flour was not sold locally. They only intended to export, not to sell. The next point was that the defendants had been selling the same brand of flour openly in Hongkong for eighteen months before this contract was entered into. They had been selling the bags bearing the words "M.B.K.," and although it was admitted that 20,000 sacks were but a small proportion of the flour dealt with in this Colony, he contended that the man who intended to infringe a mark would not put his own name on the bags. It would be silly to rely on the fact that one was selling so little that it would not be noticed. It would be a complete defence of those proceedings if they satisfied the Magistrate that they did not know of the existence of that trade-mark, but they had admitted that they came to know of its existence. As soon as they knew they discontinued the sales. It was very strong evidence of the defendants' bona-fides that they refused to make any further contracts, although they had offers, as would be seen from the cablegrams before the Magistrate. If there were no objection to the shipping of the flour from Sydney to Bangkok direct, how could there be any objection to transhipment from Hongkong, which, as had been said, was a distributing centre? As regards the empty sacks, the answer given was complete—Hongkong was the distributing centre for the East. Sydney did not know of Bangkok shipments, and sent the bags with the words "M.B.K." Although there was no guilty knowledge, and therefore the defendants were entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Lindell adjourned the case till Saturday to enable Mr. Johnson to reply.



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## MR. ALABASTER ON PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT BILL.

## REGULATIONS BY GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at noon today.

There were present:—  
H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)  
His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris).

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, (A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.).  
The Hon. the Attorney General, (H. E. Pollock, K.C.).

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, (Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.).  
The Hon. the Director of Public Works, (Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.).

The Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, (Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E.).  
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chup-uk.  
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.  
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.  
The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.  
The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police, (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe).  
Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Clerk of Councils.

## REPORTS AND PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 89 to 101. The report of the Finance Committee (No. 9), Reports of the Police Magistrate's Court, 1918, P.W.D., 1918, and the Quarterly Returns of Excesses under sub-heads met by savings under Heads Expenditure.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government mentioned that after the combined meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils held in July 19 in connection with the Peace Celebrations, a message of congratulation, in the form of a resolution, had been sent to H. M. the King. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had replied to the effect that H. M. the King "requested me to convey to the Executive and Legislative Councils his great appreciation of their expressions of loyalty and devotion, and of their congratulations on the attainment of peace."

COMMUNICATION WITH CHEUNG CHAU.  
The Colonial Secretary stated that with reference to the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Alabaster at a meeting of Council about telephonic communication with Cheung Chau, the cable had been tested and found to be defective. At the time of the signing of the Armistice a new cable had been ordered from America. Whether it had been already shipped or was about to be shipped he was unable to say as he had received no intimation.

## THE SUGAR CONVENTION ORDINANCE, 1904.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill intitled an Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904. He said:—  
The object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the repeal of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, in view of the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Brussels Sugar Convention, the effect of which withdrawal is to relieve both the Imperial Government and the various Colonial administrations from their obligations under the Convention.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Attorney-General then moved that the Bill be taken into Committee and considered clause by clause.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and was read a third time and passed.

## PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill intitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to places of public entertainments. He said that the object of the Bill was "To render public cinematograph displays subject to permit in writing from the Captain Superintendent of Police who shall not give such permit unless and until the films and posters have been censored and passed in accordance with Regulations to be made under this Ordinance by the Governor in Council. To give statutory power to prescribe fees to be payable in respect of such censoring. Clause 7, like Clause 7 of the Theatres Ordinance, 1908, contains an exemption in regard to Chinese public theatrical performances, which are dealt with under Ordinance 3 of 1888, and under the regulations made thereunder."

It seemed desirable that such power should be granted and such power would be given by the passing of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster moved that the Bill and regulations be referred back for further consideration. He wished to draw particular attention to the sixth clause of the Bill, which as it stood at present gave the Executive Council the right of

advising H.E. as to all legislation with regard to places of public entertainment, removing the power almost entirely from the Legislative Council. When His Excellency came to the Colony in 1912 the right of the Legislative Council to control the legislation of the Executive was fully recognised. One of the first Ordinances that H. E. had put his hands to as Officer Administering the Government was Ordinance No. 19 of 1912 which contained a provision to the effect that the Governor in Council might make regulations which would be subject to the approval of the Legislative Council. Till then such regulations could not be enforced. Now that the war had ended he did not think it was necessary to regard every piece of legislation as a war emergency measure. He submitted that the time had come to go back to the principle which had been fully recognised in 1912 that any regulations made by the Governor in Council should be submitted to the Legislative Council for criticism.

There was need for such criticism as was exemplified by the regulations which had been sent to the members but of courtesy. These regulations were unacceptable, were unnecessarily harsh, and were unnecessarily clumsy. The whole point was, if a person wished to hold an entertainment, he could not do so unless permission was obtained and unless proper precautions were taken against fire. This might have been obtained by some simple legislation instead of it being achieved by the most circuitous route that it was possible for human ingenuity to devise. It laid down a form of procedure which was to the following effect: If a conjuror came to the colony and wanted to hold a show in aid of some local charity, he would have to obtain a hall. Some charity inclined person would give him a hall and then he would have to obtain the necessary permission. He would have to write to the secretary for Chinese affairs, giving his name, profession and description. He must also describe the character of the entertainment, the place it was to be held, and size of the hall, etc. The application would be considered in the water-tight department of the S.C.A. and if he was satisfied he would transfer the application to the C.S.P. who would consider it in the view of his department and then, if he was satisfied, pass it on to the P.W.D. Then plans would have to be submitted, not the original plans of the hall—but a new set by an architect. The application to the Building Authority would have to be in this form:—

(a) The names, descriptions and addresses of the person or persons making such application.  
(b) The character of the entertainment for which such premises are proposed to be used.  
(c) Plans, elevations and sections to a scale of not less than 1/10 of an inch to a foot together with a block plan showing the position of such premises in relation to adjoining buildings and public streets with such completeness as the Building Authority may require. Such plans shall be amended in any particular required by the Building Authority and shall be retained by him and shall form no part of the plans which are required to be deposited with the Building Authority under the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1905.  
If the Building Authority were not satisfied the conjuror would be informed that the hall was not suitable and the man would have to apply again. He thought that a simpler form would have been to satisfy the Building Authority that the place was suitable.

H.E. inquired whether the entertainment would be of a public or private character.  
Mr. Alabaster read the definition:—  
"Entertainment" includes any concert, stage performance, cinematograph display, exhibition of dancing, conjuring, or juggling, acrobatic performance, boxing contest, or circus, or any other entertainment of a similar character.

"Public entertainment" means any entertainment to which the general public are admitted with or without payment for admission.  
Such regulations were very irksome. Then again:—  
"Any person who desires to keep or use any building or place (other than a match) for a public entertainment shall (subject to the currency of any existing licence for such building issued under the Theatres Regulation Ordinance, 1908), if not Chinese, send in an application in writing to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and, if Chinese, send in an application in writing to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, which shall contain the following information:—

(a) The names, descriptions and addresses of the person or persons making such application.  
(b) The character of the entertainment for which such premises are proposed to be used and the locality of such premises and the general nature of the proposed building."  
There were some theatres like the Peak Club and the Mt. Austin Barracks theatre which would fall foul of the following regulation:—as regards site:—"One half at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site of any premises which consist of an entire building and, in the case of a room in other premises consisting of an

entire building, one half at least of the total length of the boundaries shall about the streets of which one street at least shall be not less than 40 feet wide and of the remainder none shall be less than 30 feet wide if a carriage way or 20 feet wide if a foot way."

Regulations ought to be made which would be applicable to the theatres already in existence. Mr. Alabaster went on to criticise the minor regulations, one of which was as follows:—  
(d.) "Such plans shall show the number of persons to be accommodated in the various parts respectively of such premises and the area to be assigned to each person, which shall not be less than 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, also the widths of all staircases, corridors, gangways, and doorways and the heights of all tiers and other parts of the buildings. Such plans shall be drawn on tracing cloth and shall be submitted in duplicate, and copies of such plans shall be posted on the licensed premises by the licensee."

He said it was unable to understand what the Government meant about the regulations concerning "gates" and "barriers," etc. He proposed that the regulations be submitted for further consideration. Hon. Mr. Parr seconded.

H. E. said that the regulations were consolidated ones and were on the lines of former regulations. All that a person would need to do for a charitable performance was to apply to the P.W.D. giving particulars and if the hall were suitable permission would be granted and the person would probably have to pay \$1 as fee. The Government had no objection to the Bill being returned for further consideration. It could be sent to the Law Committee. As regards the question of principle he had no intention of deviating from the principle at all. He thought the Governor-in-Council should be empowered to act as he thought fit—at least till the arrival of the new Governor when the whole question of principle could be considered.

The Attorney-General moved that the Bill be referred back to the Law Committee for further consideration.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and this was agreed to.

## THE RICE ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary moved that Council go into Committee to consider the Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of rice by the Hongkong Government and for validating acts previously done.

The Attorney-General seconded. When the Bill was taken into Committee the Attorney-General mentioned that certain amendments and additions had been made. This clause was omitted:—"It shall be for the Governor in Council to Power make regulations for the registration and supervision of persons dealing in rice supplied by the Government."

The following new clause was inserted in place of clause 4.

4. If any person by having obeyed any direction made under Section 2 or by obeying any order made under sub-section (1) of Section 3, has been or shall be prevented from fulfilling any contract, such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to have been or to be cancelled so far as its fulfilment has been or may be prevented by any such direction or order.

The Attorney-General stated that it should be dated 12.12.19. In view of what the Hon. Mr. Dodwell had said about the Ordinance being an emergency measure, the following clause was inserted:—

In view of this Ordinance being an emergency measure it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council at any time after the commencement of this Ordinance, and from time to time and so often as occasion may require to pass a Resolution suspending the operation of this Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof either for a definite period or until the Legislative Council shall make a further resolution reviving the operation of the said Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof.

After a few further minor amendments the Bill passed through the committee stage and was read a third time and passed.  
Council adjourned sine die.

## SEEKING FOR FORTUNE.

## GAMING HOUSE RAIDED.

Two men appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning charged with being the keepers of a gaming house on the first floor of No. 49 Stanley Street.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for one of the defendants.

Chinese constable 110, deposed that at 3.15 last night he went with Sergeant Field and detectives to the first floor of No. 49 Stanley Street. On entering he saw the first defendant writing on a table. The paper he was writing was seized. He searched the drawers of the table, and found a number of Po Pu lottery tickets.

Sergeant E. J. Field deposed that under a search warrant, he went to the house in the company of detectives. He found the first defendant writing in the rear cubicle. He searched the drawers of a table and discovered 17 lottery tickets together with announcement papers. Underneath the table was a basket containing a large pile of tickets and papers. In the sitting-room there was a table, the drawers of which were locked. Second defendant produced a key and opened the drawers, one had 12 Po Pu tickets and the other had 17. He arrested both the defendants.

The first defendant said the cubicle he was living in was rented to him by second defendant. The tickets were not his they being left behind by the second defendant who bought them. Mr. Smith:—And why were you writing on the paper?  
Defendant:—No, the characters are not my hand writing.

The second defendant called said that he did rent the cubicle to first defendant. He had no knowledge that lottery tickets were in the house. He was not aware that first defendant was running a lottery business. The drawers which were opened did not contain tickets, but money.

His Worship said the key produced by the second defendant in opening the drawers, was a proof that he had knowledge of the tickets. He fined first defendant \$50 or three months and second defendant, \$25 or one month.

## OUR CHAUFFEURS.

## TWO PERSONS KNOCKED DOWN.

A young Chinese girl, while walking in the Tai-po Road, was knocked down by motor car 127. She had a fractured leg, and was immediately conveyed to the Kowloon Dispensary, where she was attended by Dr. J. T. Smalley. Later she was brought over and admitted into the Government Civil Hospital.

A man received severe injuries on his head being knocked down by a motor car in Second Street. He was removed to the Hospital.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE HOTEL ASIA.

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Large and airy rooms, Electric light and fans. Hot and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk from Shameen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on application.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE  
**SUN COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## THE VICTORIA.

OWING TO THE NIGHTLY CROWDED HOUSES  
WE ARE AGAIN SHOWING TO-NIGHT

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

— IN —

**"SHOULDER ARMS."**

TO-DAY'S MATINEE:  
**MARCELLENI MILLIONS."**

## TAI O MURDER.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DROWNED.

At the Magistracy this afternoon before Mr. R. E. Lindsell two men were charged on remand with the murder of two women in Tai O, New Territories on August 27.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Longinotto said that on the 27th the two men engaged a boat containing an old woman, her daughter, and a grandson. They were told to sail to a certain place, but on the way, the woman and her daughter were pushed overboard and were drowned. The grandson aged 13 years, (who would be the principal witness), was in a fright, jumped into the water, and swam ashore where he reported to the Police. The men were arrested, and a portion of the property stolen on board the sampan was recovered.

The proceedings were continuing as we went to press.

## MANILA MARKET REPORT.

Warner, Barnes & Co. report a very quiet fortnight to August 31, U.K. grades of hemp being neglected. Receipts since January 1 were 709,225 bales. Clearances were 26,714 bales of which 23,372 were for the U.S.A. The visible supply in store is 532,865 bales. Sugar was inactive and quotations are nominal. Copra values are easier. Flour prices advanced considerably, and a fair demand was noticeable at the close.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British Import & Export Firm, A COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST. A thorough knowledge of English essential. State experience and salary required to Box No. 1150, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st December, second floor, No. 34, Queen's Road Central. Apply Yee Sang Fat Co. Telephone 1355.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

ON  
TUESDAY, September 23,  
at 6.15 p.m.

VOCALIST: MR. A. E. PAINE.

## NOTICES.

## FOOD PRICES

SPECIAL OFFER FOR  
ONE WEEK ONLY

HIGH CLASS CANNED GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS ARE OBTAINABLE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

American Lunch Tongues	per tin	75 cents.
Australian Ox Tongues	\$1.85 c. 52, \$ 3. each.	
Rabbit in Jelly Liver & Bacon	per tin	40 cents.
Canadian Baked Dinner		
Clipped Herring, American		38 "
Fresh		40 "
Booth's Herring in Tomato		30 "
Primrose Fresh Herring, tall tin		25 "
Primrose Fresh Herring, flat		30 "
Concentrated Soup Powder 1 lb tin		25 "
Chicken Soup Royal Taste Brand		35 "
Cambridge Sausages, New Zealand		50 "
Bologna Sausages, American		50 "
Pork and Beans 30 ounce tin		37 "
Gilted Cocoa 1 lb. tin 40c.	1 lb. tin	76 "
Sweet Mixed Pickles, American	per bot.	38 "
Sultana Raisins	1 lb.	20 "
Pudding Raisins		32 "
Currants		33 "
Butter, Australian "Golden Charm"		65 "
Australian Fruit	1 lb.	50 "
Australian Vegetables		36 "
Condensed Milk "Reindeer"		30 "
"Lifeguard"		30 "
Dog Biscuits, in 14 lb. pails	per	70 "
Sardines, in pure Olive Oil 1 tin	tin	50 "
Seamolina 1 lb. tin		35 "
Pearl Barley	1 lb.	15 "
Sugar Peas, Armour's	tin	35 "
Asparagus, Royal Taste Brand		60 "

and numerous other items.

THE ABOVE PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.  
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

## COLUMBIA

"LITTLE  
WONDER"  
RECORDS

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

16, DES VEAUX ROAD.

TEL 1322.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,  
FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES,  
HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,  
BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,  
ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.  
Re-painting a speciality.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage  
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## EXQUISITE PERFUMERY AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

MODERATE PRICES.

## COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

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## O. B. BEER

PRODUCE OF  
MANILA.

## THE PREMIER BEER

NOW ON THE MARKET.

STOCKED BY ALL

THE LEADING HOTELS & CLUBS

IN THE COLONY.

Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid \$16.50.

AGENTS:

**GANDE, PRICE & CO, LTD.**

WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 135.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.



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# P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

SWAITS & BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES & LONDON.  
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. London about	Dis. London about
"KHIVA"	1st November	3rd December	15th December
"NOVARA"	9th November	11th December	23rd December

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. Bombay about
"DILWARA"	5th October	23rd October

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. Calcutta about
"MOILA"	24th Sept.	21st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. Yokohama about
"DILWARA"	15th Sept. at Daylight	14th Oct.
"KHIVA"	30th Sept.	14th Oct.

Wireless on all steamers.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
11, One Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD. (TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINES

Sailings from Hongkong.  
For Freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS

For JAPAN PORTS

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## O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALASKA MARU ..... Friday, 26th September.

CELEBES MARU ..... Monday, 30th October.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU ..... Middle of November.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Suez.

SIAM MARU ..... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU ..... Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU ..... Beginning of October.

VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU ..... Tuesday, 30th September.

MANILA MARU ..... Wednesday, 15th October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st &amp; 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

KAGU MARU ..... Sunday, 21st September, at 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

ROSHU MARU ..... Sunday, 21st September, at 10 a.m.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

INDUS MARU ..... Monday, 29th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 746. No. 1, Queen's Building.

## Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij. (ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

### "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 29th September to—

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N.

Telephone No. 1574

Agents.

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# C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	NO. 100
SWATOW, CANTON, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG	Sept. 20, 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Sept. 21, 10 a.m.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Sept. 22, 11 a.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Sept. 23, 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	Sept. 24, 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Sept. 25, 10 a.m.	
MANILA, UBU & LOILO	Sept. 26, 11 a.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Freight Saloon accommodation and Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	NO. 100
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYSHANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	TUNGSAO	SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TUNGSAO	TUESDAY, Sept. 23, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	HONGSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 23, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HONGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, Daylight.
MANILA	YUNSHANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 1 p.m.

CAIRO LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Teluk Anson, and Teluk Anson.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Swatow and Canton.

Under British Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Swatow, Sandakan, or Tientsin, are required to produce as arrival, as destination, passports with their photographs and descriptions affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About September 20.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About October 14.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About October 22.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About October 25.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About November 1.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About November 30.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About December 20.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAST GUARD" ..... About September 18.

"WAWALONA" ..... About October 31.

"WISWAMIA" ..... About November 30.

"WISWAMIA" ..... About December 15.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manions.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

"NIPPON MARU" ..... 11,000 ..... 25th September.

"TENYO MARU" ..... 22,000 ..... 2nd October.

"NIPPON MARU" ..... 22,000 ..... 10th October.

"HINYO MARU" ..... 22,000 ..... 28th October.

"FRESIA MARU" ..... 9,000 ..... 10th November.

"KOREA MARU" ..... 20,000 ..... 10th November.

From Kobe. \*Omitting call at Shanghai.

TICKETS are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M/S "KONG NING" (Captain WILKS), will leave the Yang

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This vessel has excellent European accommodation, for First Class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuhow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

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Messrs. THOMAS COOK &amp; SONS, Passenger Agents.

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(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMERS

FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia ... Oct. 3 ... Oct. 20

Empress of Japan ... Oct. 19 ... Nov. 13

Empress of Japan ... Oct. 25 ... Nov. 16

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 30 ... Nov. 17

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 7 ... Dec. 15

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 20 ... Jan. 10

Empress of Japan ... Dec. 26 ... Jan. 12

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## RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

HOTZENDORF'S GUILT.

A document which has just been published in Vienna throws important fresh light on the question of the origins of the war. It is a memorial drawn up by the Austrian Chief of Staff a few days before the Sarajevo tragedy. In it, Conrad von Hotzendorf sketches the politico-military situation of the Dual Monarchy as it appeared to him, and presses for the adoption of an extensive scheme of armaments. It is specially interesting, however, because of the author's admissions, that for some years he had been deliberately working to involve Austria-Hungary in war with her neighbours.

Hotzendorf begins by recalling that in the winter of 1906-7, immediately after his appointment as Chief of the General Staff, he urged that "the overthrow of Italy was necessary" in order to give Austria-Hungary a free hand in the Balkans, where her vital interests lay. All his military measures "were based on this hope," but "they remained unutilised." Then in the Russian crisis of 1908-9, "I worked with all the means which my position placed at my disposal for a transition to action, that is to say, for the waging of war against Serbia and Montenegro, with the object of solving the Serbian question in a sense favourable to the Monarchy." But he "was outvoted by all the other advisers of his Majesty," and "this favourable opportunity also was not taken advantage of." The next conjuncture which seemed to offer a prospect of the fulfilment of his plans was the Balkan War of 1912. At that time, he urged "a decision as to the direction of the policy of the Monarchy, namely that we should either declare our solidarity with Serbia, or, if as was probable, this should prove to be impracticable, make war against Serbia and Montenegro."

The memorandum continues: "It was now proposed to erect the independent State of Albania, which for me, as I repeatedly stated orally and in writing, would only mean a military weakening of Serbia and Montenegro in the event of the warlike action against these two States persistently advocated by me and the other military advisers. But although the action of Serbia, and especially that of Montenegro, repeatedly afforded drastic occasions for military intervention by the Monarchy, this intervention did not take place. But on the contrary, the policy of the Government more and more left the matter in the hands of the other Powers, tied its own hands, and made the creation of Albania an object in itself, whereas, in my opinion, this creation should have been regarded only as a pretext and justification for the real object, the settlement with Serbia and Montenegro."

Very unfortunately for Field-Marshal Conrad, the publication of this memorandum synchronises with that of an interview in which he attempts to shake off all responsibility for the outbreak of the war. But even in this interview he makes the admission: "In 1907 I wanted war against Italy," because the latter country was then "not in a state of military preparedness," whereas "Russia had not yet overcome the serious losses of the Manchurian campaign." He would, however, have us believe that in 1914 he advised against war, and like all other enemy military leaders, he tries to



**VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING**

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

11. 1941







## LOSS OF REQUISITIONED SHIP.

The Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Justices Warrington, Duke, and Atkin, delivered judgment in the case of the British S.S. Company v. the King upon the appeal of the steamship company from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bailhache in the Commercial Court.

This was a petition of right by the appellants, the owners of the steamship Petersham, praying that they might be compensated for her loss. The vessel while under requisition by the Admiralty was on May 6, 1918, on a voyage from Bilbao to Glasgow with a cargo of iron ore. She was navigating without lights under Admiralty regulations, and when off Trevore Head she came into collision with the s.s. "Serra," which was on a voyage from Swansea to Bilbao with a cargo of patent fuel, and was also navigating without lights under the same regulations. The Petersham was sunk by the collision, which was due to the fact that neither vessel was showing her lights. The Petersham was requisitioned on the terms of C.P. 179, and the question in the case was whether the navigation of the Petersham without lights was a warlike operation and that the Admiralty was liable under clause 19 of C.P. 179, the appellants contending that it was, and the Crown setting up the opposite view. Mr. Justice Bailhache held that in order to avoid the common danger of attack by submarines a vessel upon a non-warlike errand in obedience to Admiralty regulations sailed without lights that did not constitute a warlike operation, and entered judgment for the Crown. From this decision the British Steamship Company now appealed.

Lord Justice Warrington, in giving judgment, after stating the facts, held that in the circumstances the sailing without lights "or in convey was not in itself a warlike operation, and that the judgment of Mr. Justice Bailhache ought to be affirmed, and the appeal of the British Steamship Company dismissed with costs.

Lord Justice Duke also delivered judgment to the same effect.

Lord Justice Atkin also concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

## HANDS COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Hard and Red. Constantly Itching and Burning. Many Sleepless Nights. Cuticura Heals.

"My complaint began with constant irritation on the back of my hands which gradually grew worse until both hands were covered with hard red pimples constantly itching and burning, giving me many sleepless nights. These later died leaving a small scab. I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. The burning and itching were less, so I purchased more, and it was completely healed." (Signed) C. Turner, "Pothley," Brampton Park Rd., Hitchen, Herts., Eng.

Cuticura is a pure, gentle soap, ideal for every-day toilet use. Assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment it does much to prevent skin and scalp troubles.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. Best Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1919.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Banks	...	87 1/2 b.
Hongkong Bank	...	87 1/2 b.
Marine Insurance	...	87 1/2 b.
Canton Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
North China Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Un- Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Yat-gai Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Far Easterns	...	87 1/2 b.
Fire Insurance	...	87 1/2 b.
China Fire Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Shanghai Fire Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Shanghai Marine Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Shanghai Fire Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Shanghai Marine Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Shanghai Fire Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.
Shanghai Marine Ins.	...	87 1/2 b.

China Sugar	...	180 n.
Malacca Sugar	...	145 n.
Mixins	...	...

Kailan Mining Adm.	...	500 b.
Langkai	...	120 b.
Shanghai Loans	...	...
Shai Explorations	...	...
Rauhe	...	210 n.
Tonghai Mines	...	475 b.
Ural Coal	...	475 b.

DOCK, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	...	...
H. & E. Wharves	...	110 n.
H. & W. Dock	...	110 n.
Shai Docks	...	110 n.
New Engineering	...	110 n.

LUNDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	...	...
Central Estates	...	100 n.
Hongkong Hotels	...	110 n.
Hongkong Lands	...	110 n.
Humphreys	...	110 n.
Kowloon Lands	...	110 n.
Land Reclamations	...	110 n.
West Point	...	110 n.

COTTON MILLS.	...	...
Ewo Cottons	...	110 n.
Kong Yik	...	110 n.
Long Kung	...	110 n.
Shanghai Cottons	...	110 n.
Yangtzeport	...	110 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.	...	...
Cement	...	110 n.
China Lights	...	110 n.
China Provident	...	110 n.
Dairy Farms	...	110 n.
H.K. Electric	...	110 n.
Maeco	...	110 n.
Hongkong Ropes	...	110 n.
H.K. Tramways	...	110 n.
Fort Tramways (Old)	...	110 n.
do. (New)	...	110 n.
Steam Laundry	...	110 n.
R.K. Steel Foundry	...	110 n.
Water-works	...	110 n.
Waters	...	110 n.
Powell	...	110 n.
Wismans	...	110 n.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BANKS.

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Head Office—New York City

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The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and France.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed. Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in any part of the World.

Travelers Checks and Credits.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 18, 1919.

On London

Bank Wire

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

6 months sight

On New York

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

6 months sight

On Shanghai

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

6 months sight

On Hongkong

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

6 months sight

On Peking

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On Tientsin

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On Batavia

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30 days sight

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6 months sight

On Surabaya

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

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On Semarang

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

6 months sight

On Medan

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

6 months sight

On Palembang

On demand

30 days sight

4 months sight

6 months sight

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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Branches: Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

## DOMESTIC &amp; FOREIGN BANKING.

## SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits

Interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m.



## WEATHER REPORT.

September 18d. 11A. 30m.—No return from Yachikotok, Japan, Weihaiwei or Formosa.  
Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations.  
Anticyclonic conditions continue over the eastern portion of the map, and fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.51 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 19th:  
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh; fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY  
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer At Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Remarks
Victoria	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Central	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	
Wanchai	6 a.m.	30.0	71	75	SE	1	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 18, 1919.

1. BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in Hongkong, and the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1895-8.

2. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

3. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamook Dock, Aberdeen, 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 13 to 25, 1919.

4. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

5. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamook Dock, Aberdeen, 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

6. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

7. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamook Dock, Aberdeen, 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

8. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

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22. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

23. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamook Dock, Aberdeen, 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

24. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

25. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamook Dock, Aberdeen, 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

26. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

27. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamook Dock, Aberdeen, 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

28. The zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

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## SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

## FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. KHIVA, left London August 13

and is due here via Colombo, Penang

and Singapore September 25, and leaves

for Shanghai and Japan ports about

September 30.

The s.s. PELEUS, due here September

17 and sails for Shanghai and Japan

September 22.

The s.s. LYCAON, due here September

21 and sails for Shanghai and Japan

September 22.

The s.s. TELEMACHUS, due here

September 24 and sails for Shanghai and

Japan September 25.

The s.s. MENTOR, due here September

23 and sails for Shanghai and Japan

September 29.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, left

London Aug. 23 and is due here via Suez

Oct. 1.

The s.s. RHESUS, due here October 6

and sails for Japan October 7.

The s.s. TEUCER, due here October

16 and sails for Shanghai and Japan

October 17.

The s.s. TAMBA MARU, left London

Sept. 9 and is due here via Suez Oct. 18.

The s.s. NOVARA, left London

Aug. 30 and is due here via Colombo,

Penang and Singapore Oct. 10.

## FROM HONGKONG.

The s.s. KWONGHUNG, leaves

Wanchai, Sept. 20 and is due here via

Samshui Sept. 21.

The s.s. MANSHUN, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 21.

The s.s. CHUNGON, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 21.

The s.s. SUNON, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 17.

The s.s. KOCHOW, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 17.

The s.s. KWONGTAL, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 17 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 18.

The s.s. KWONGKING, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 19.

The s.s. KWONGYING, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 19.

The s.s. WOKWAI, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 20.

The s.s. CERP, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 20.

The s.s. TAIMING, leaves Wanchai

Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui

Sept. 20.

## FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. YETOROFF MARU, from

Calcutta, arrived Moji Sept. 3 and left

that port on Sept. 10 being due here

Sept. 16.

The s.s. ANTILOCHUS, left

Yokohama August 30 and is due here

September 18.

The s.s. IYO MARU, left Yokohama

Sept. 5 and is due here Sept. 13.

The s.s. HWAH-WU, from Bombay

arrived Kobe on Sept. 18 and sailed on

the following day, being due here via

Ozaka and Moji Sept. 22.

The s.s. ITOLA, left Kobe Sept. 15

and is due here via Moji Sept. 24.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, left Yokohama

September 13 and is due here

September 20.

The s.s. ATSUTA MARU, leaves

Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here

October 3.

The s.s. KHIVA, leaves Yokohama

October 30 and is due here via Kobe,

Moji, Shanghai and Singapore October 31.

The s.s. SEIDZUO MARU, leaves

Yokohama October 3 and is due here

October 17.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves Yokohama

October 30 and is due here Oct. 31.

The s.s. SHIMO MARU, due here from

Moji October 27 and leaves for South

America November 4.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, leaves

Yokohama October 31 and is due here

November 14.

The s.s. AMBA MARU, leaves Yokohama

Nov. 14 and is due here via Kobe,

Moji and Shanghai November 28.

The s.s. MINHIMA MARU, leaves

Yokohama November 28 and is due here

via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai December 12.

The s.s. SADO MARU, leaves Yokohama

December 12 and is due here via

Japan ports and Shanghai December 23.

The s.s. KITANO MARU, leaves

Yokohama December 23 and is due here

## NOTICES.



## DON'T FORGET!!!

The Republic Motor Boats for your picnics and outings.

Telephone 307 or 1257.

Write or Call,

MOK LIN, Managing Director.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY  
JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER

(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)

9, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

## A SERMON IN RHYME.

There was a man, it was said once

time,

Who went astray in his youthful

prime,

Can the brain keep cool and the

heart keep quiet,

When the blood is a river that's run-

ning riot?

And boys will be boys, the old

folks say,

And a man is the better who's had

his day.

The sinner reformed; and the

preacher told

Of the prodigal son who came back

to the fold,

And Christian people threw open

the door,

With a warmer welcome than ever

before.

Weakly and honour were his to

command,

And a spotless woman gave him her

hand.

And the world screwed their path-

way with blossoms abloom,

Crying "God bless lady, and God

bless groom!"

There was a maiden who went

astray,

In the golden dawn of her life's

young day,

She had more passion and heart

than head,

And she followed blindly where fond

Love led,

And Love undocked is a danger-

ous guide.

To wander at will by a fair girl's

side.

The woman repented and turned

from sin,

But no door opened to let her in.

The preacher prayed that she

might be forgiven,

But told her to look for mercy—in

heaven:

That woman is stoned, while the

man may go.

A brave man wedded her after all,

But the world said, frowning, "We

shall not call."

## FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. TENYO MARU, left San

Francisco Aug. 27, and is due here via

Hankow, Japan ports, Shanghai and